United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1400
25 May 1993

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ More than four million votes recorded by third day of Cambodian election; final turnout of 90 to 95 per cent projected; spokesman says election is "tremendous accomplishment".

+ Deployment of United Nations observer mission on Ugandan side of Rwanda/Uganda border proposed by Secretary-General in interim report to Security Council.

+ Security Council, after periodic review of sanctions against Iraq, says "there was no agreement" to modify sanctions imposed under resolution 687 (1991).

+ Security Council expected to refer to Committee on Admission requests by Monaco and Eritrea for United Nations Membership; Committee to recommend admission of two States.

+ Special Envoy to Haiti returns from Port-au-Prince for meeting with Secretaries-General of United Nations and OAS to analyse situation in that country "in detail".

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More than four million people -- or 85 to 90 per cent of registered voters -- have already voted in the Cambodian election which began Sunday, a United Nations spokesman said today. It was projected that 90 to 95 per cent of eligible Cambodians would have voted when the election ends on Friday, 28 May, which was "a tremendous accomplishment", according to the spokesman.

There had been no serious incidents of violence and voters were very enthusiastic, he noted. In one or two districts, some soldiers from the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK), which had refused to participate in the election, had voted.

Today was the last day of voting at fixed polling stations and there had been a steady turnout. It was expected that preliminary results from some districts would be released on 29 May, but there was no plan to make

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projections on the overall election outcome, the spokesman pointed out. The count would be concluded by 6 June, although results might be available as early as 1 June.

The spokesman recalled that the purpose of the election was to elect a constituent assembly in Cambodia, which would have three months to draft a constitution on which to base the Government. Many problems remained, he went on to say, including the formation of the Government, the reconstruction of the country, and the issue of the NADK's non-participation in the election.

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In order to encourage the parties to actively pursue peace and national reconciliation in Rwanda, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has proposed to set up a United Nations observer mission on the Ugandan side of the Rwanda/Uganda border, for an initial period of up to six months, according to an interim report to the Security Council. The proposal follows requests by both Rwanda and Uganda for a United Nations presence on their common border. The Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) is opposed to deployment on Rwanda's side of the border.

The deployment of United Nations observers would underscore the international community's interest in peace and security in the region and signal its willingness to support the talks currently under way in Arusha, the Secretary-General says in his report, dated 20 May. The mission, to be known as the "United Nations Observer Mission Uganda/Rwanda" (UNOMUR), would require 81 military observers, 17 international and seven local civilian support staff. Two United Nations military experts have already been sent to Addis Ababa to support the peace-keeping efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Rwanda.

Under resolution 812 (1993) adopted in mid-March, the Security Council invited the Secretary-General to examine how United Nations observers could be deployed on the border between the two countries. It urged the parties to respect the cease-fire and resume their peace talks in Arusha with a view to the signing of an agreement.

The talks resumed shortly thereafter in the Tanzanian city of Arusha under the auspices of that country, which is acting as a facilitator. The agenda covers military issues, refugees and displaced, the amendment of the Constitution, as well as the duration of the transitional period.
S/25810

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The Security Council yesterday issued a statement saying that there was no agreement that the necessary conditions existed for a modification of the sanctions imposed on Iraq under resolution 687 (1991), which set the terms for the cease-fire in the Persian Gulf war. The Council reviews the sanctions against Iraq every 60 days.

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Meanwhile, Iraq has said that the recent report by the United Nations Special Commission on Iraqi Disarmament (UNSCOM) with regard to Iraq's compliance with resolution 687 contained "inaccurate allegations" which "distorted the picture of Iraq". It was clear that UNSCOM had been "accusatory and not objective" in its review and presentation of Iraq's positions, Nizar Hamdoon, the Iraqi Permanent Representative to the United Nations said in a letter to the Council President, dated 21 May.

Iraq had not rejected future verification and monitoring of its compliance with resolution 687, and was willing to meet its requirements on the basis of respect for its sovereignty, dignity and security, the letter said.

The Commission, which was set up under resolution 687 (1991) to monitor the Iraq's obligation to provide full disclosure of its weapons of mass destruction, submitted its report to the Council on 19 April.
S/25815

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The Security Council was expected to refer this evening to the Committee on the Admission of New Member States the request by Monaco and Eritrea for United Nations membership. That action was to be taken during two consecutive formal meetings held after consultations on the subject.

The Committee on Admission was expected to meet shortly thereafter and decide to recommend to the General Assembly that both countries be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

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Dante Caputo, the Special Envoy to Haiti of the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS) returned from Port-au-Prince yesterday for a meeting today with the Secretaries-General of the OAS and the United Nations, according to a statement issued yesterday in the Haitian capital.

Mr. Caputo told the press upon leaving Haiti after two days of talks with Haitian military leaders that he would be analysing the situation in the country in detail with the Secretaries-General.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1401
26 May 1993

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ International Tribunal consisting of one prosecutor and 11 judges set up by Security Council to hear charges of violations of international humanitarian law in former Yugoslavia.

+ "Measures" taken by Guatemalan President viewed by Secretary-General with concern; urges efforts to re-establish and strengthen democracy, as soon as possible.

+ Security Council extends mandate of United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for another six months until 30 November, 1993.

+ Special Representative hails ongoing Cambodian election as great success for United Nations; polling proceeds smoothly on fourth day as country remains quiet; UNTAC encouraged by "astonishing participation" after 85 per cent turnout.

+ Electoral component in United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador to verify elections next spring would cost some $7 million for 11-month period, according to Secretary-General's estimate.

+ Security Council recommends to General Assembly that it grant Eritrea and Monaco membership in United Nations.

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An International Tribunal consisting of one prosecutor, two trial chambers and an appeals chamber with a total of 11 judges, has been set up by the Security Council to prosecute persons responsible for war crimes in former Yugoslavia. The Council took that action last night by adopting unanimously resolution 827 (1993) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which concerns threats to international peace and security.

The Council decided that practical arrangements must be made urgently to set up the Tribunal, and that all States must cooperate fully with the Tribunal and take any measures necessary under their domestic law to implement its statute. The decision where to seat the International Tribunal would be

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made after consultations between the United Nations and the Netherlands. The Tribunal might sit elsewhere in order to for it to exercise its functions efficiently, the Council said.

The Tribunal is intended to prosecute human rights violations from 1 January 1991 and a date to be determined by the Council upon the restoration of peace. The Council has already created a five-member war crimes Commission to gather information on such violations in former Yugoslavia.

In a related development, Croatia has asked the United Nations to use its authority to "exert urgent political pressure" against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to exchange all captured persons and to set up a committee to resolve the problems of missing persons.

In a letter to the Secretary-General, dated 20 May, Croatia also asked for the protection by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) of all mass grave sites discovered in the "occupied areas of Croatia". In spite of numerous contacts and efforts to resolve those problems, "the issue had remained at a standstill", the letter said.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali views with concern the measures taken by the President of Guatemala, Jorge Serrano, on 24 May, and hopes that efforts will be made to re-establish and strengthen democracy, an essential companion to peace, as soon as possible, according to a statement issued today at Headquarters. The statement follows reports that President Serrrano had disolved the Congress and the Supreme Court and suspended constitutional rights.

The statement said the Secretary-General remained ready to recommend to the Security Council, in the spirit of the Esquipulas Agreements II of August 1987, that the United Nations should help implement the agreement. Negotiations are currently taking place between the Government and the Unidad Revolucionaría Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) to that end.

The Organization of American States (OAS) has sent a fact-finding mission led by its Secretary-General to Guatemala, and would consider the situation at a ministerial meeting in early June, the statement said.

The Secretary-General is mandated by the Security Council to follow closely developments in Central America in favour of peace and the promotion of democracy. In the case of Guatemala, he is represented by an Observer in the talks between the Government and URNG.

Under the Esquipulas Agreements, the five Presidents of Central America agreed, among other things, to promote democratization and national dialogue in their countries. At the Presidents' requests, the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the OAS as well as the Foreign Ministers of the five countries, among others, were asked to establish an International Verification and Follow-up Commission (CIVS).

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The Security Council today extended the mandate of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for another six months until 30 November 1993. The Council took that action by adopting resolution 830 (1993) unanimously.

In a statement after the vote, Council President Yuliy Vorontsov (Russian Federation) said the statement contained in the Secretary-General's 21 May report reflected the Council's view.

The Secretary-General, in his report to the Council, had warned that the situation in the Middle East as a whole was likely to remain dangerous unless and until a comprehensive settlement could be reached. He expressed the hope that all concerned would make determined efforts to reach a just and durable peace agreement, as called for by Council resolution 338 of 1973.

In a separate development, the Council held consultations this afternoon on the work of the Council.

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The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, has described the ongoing election there as a great success for the United Nations, and in particular for the staff of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). He urged all eligible Cambodians who had not yet voted to do so.

Approximately 85 per cent of the Cambodian electorate -- more than four million people -- had voted as of last night, and the turnout exceeded 90 per cent in some provinces, according to a United Nations spokesman. Polling continued smoothly today -- the fourth day of the election -- and the country remained very quiet. UNTAC was very encouraged by the "astonishing participation", but would remain vigilant and cautious until polling ended on Friday, he said.

A few violent incidents had been reported, but no casualties had been suffered, the spokesman noted. An Uruguayan UNTAC patrol and an Indonesian UNTAC convoy had been fired at by unidentified persons on separate occasions, and there had been some shelling around Siem Reap province.

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The expansion of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to include an electoral component to observe and verify the general elections scheduled for March 1994, as proposed earlier by the Secretary-General, would cost an additional $7 million for the 11-month period from 1 June 1993 to 30 April 1994, according to an addendum to his report, dated 24 May.

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Such an added Electoral Division, which would operate in the framework of the existing regional offices, would require a total of 38 international personnel, including administrative support staff, and 7 local staff. During the polling itself, 900 electoral observers would be needed, most of them to be drawn from the existing personnel of ONUSAL, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other United Nations agency personnel and volunteers. The remaining 250 would be provided by the Secretariat and Member States.

The Secretary-General proposed that, should the Council decide to expand the mandate of ONUSAL, the additional cost be considered an expense to the Organization to be borne by Member States.
S/25812/add.1

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The Security Council has recommended to the General Assembly that it grant Eritrea and Monaco membership in the United Nations. The Council took that action during two consecutive meetings today by adopting without a vote resolutions 828 and 829 (1993).

The General Assembly is expected to convene Friday morning to consider the Council's recommendation.

The admission of the two countries would bring to 183 the total of Member States of the United Nations.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1402
27 May 1993

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council, in first of three consecutive meetings this evening, decides that, with effect from mid-June, those costs of UNFICYP that are not covered by voluntary contributions should be financed by assessed contributions by Member States.

+ Security Council authorizes enlargement of United Mations Mission in El Salvador to include Electoral Component for spring 1994 elections; extends mandate until end of November, 1993, and urges Government and FMLN to comply with Peace Accord.

+ Further two-month interim extension of United Nations Angola Verification Mission recommended by Secretary-General; stresses functions of good offices and mediation until cease-fire is restored; Special Representative says talks in Abidjan were not suspended last week but "interrupted".

+ Security Council approves work of Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission; reaffirms that demarcation decisions are final and demands that Iraq and Kuwait respect boundary.

+ Secretary-General asks for 2,650 additional troops and 100 military observers to enable UNPROFOR to monitor cease-fire in Croatia as well as strengthening of Force in Sarajevo at cost of $91.2 million for six-month period.

+ Special Envoy for Haiti says only negotiations and stronger sanctions will solve country's political crisis; warns that sanctions alone will not lead to return of constitutional government.

+ War Crimes Commission decides to send team to investigate mass killing committed in Bosnian areas of Abmici/Vitez area in April.

+ General Assembly asked to include on its agenda new items on financing of International war crimes Tribunal for former Yugoslavia and election of judges to that body; to consider admission of Eritrea and Monaco tomorrow morning.

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For information media--not an official record

+ "Global 500" environmental awards to be given by United Nations Environment Programme in Beijing.

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The Security Council has decided that, with effect from the next extension of UNFICYP's mandate on 15 June, 1993, those costs of United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) that are not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization to be financed by assessed contributions by Member States. At the same time, the Council called on States to continue funding peace-keeping operations through voluntary contributions.

The Council took that action, at the first of three consecutive meetings this evening, by adopting resolution 831 (1993) by a vote of 14 in favour and one abstention (Pakistan).

Under the resolution, the Council also decided that the Force should be restructured as a first step, as proposed in the Secretary-General's report. The Council will conduct a comprehensive reassessment in December 1993 when UNFICYP's mandate comes up for consideration again. The Council asked the Secretary-General to submit a report one month before that reassessment, to cover all aspects of the situation, including confidence-building measures, progress in political negotiations and possible progressive steps towards an observer force.

An earlier proposal to shift the financing of UNFICYP entirely from voluntary to mandatory contributions was defeated in the Security Council on 11 May when the Russian Federation cast a veto against a draft resolution sponsored by the United Kingdom. That was the first time in nearly three years that a Permanent Member of the Council used its veto right.

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In a second meeting this evening, the Security Council decided to enlarge the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) to include an Electoral Component with 900 observers to monitor and verify the general elections in that country next March. The Council also extended the enlarged mandate of ONUSAL until 30 November, 1993, and asked the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to prepare for the elections.

The Council took that action by adopting unanimously resolution 832 (1993), under which it also urged the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberacion Nacional (FMLN) to respect and implement fully all the commitments they assumed under the Peace Accords. Those commitments include, inter alia, the transfer of lands, the reinsertion into civilian society of ex-combatants and war wounded, the deployment of the National Civil Police and the phasing out of the National Police, and the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Commission on the purification of the Armed Forces and the Commission on the Truth.

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The Council asked the parties to exercice utmost moderation and restraint, especially in the former zones of conflict, in order to promote the process of national reconciliation.

In an addendum to his report to the Council on the situation in El Salvador, dated 24 May, the Secretary-General said the cost for the expansion of ONUSAL would amount to an additional $7 million for an 11 month-period from 1 June 1993 to 30 April 1994. He proposed that, should the Council accept his recommendation, the additional cost be considered an expense to the Organization to be borne by Member States.

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The breakdown of the talks in Abidjan last Friday between the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), "marked a major and tragic setback to the peace process" in that country, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has said in a new report. A decision was now needed on the United Nations future role in Angola, he added.

In his report to the Security Council, dated 25 May, the Secretary-General recommended a further interim extension of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for two months, with a reduced mandate. The Mission would provide good offices and mediation with the goal of restoring the cease-fire. It might later be strengthened if the military and political situation improved.

In view of the deteriorating humanitarian situation, the Secretary-General asked for increased resources in support of the Emergency Humanitarian Programme that was put into effect on 1 May, 1993. He stressed the need to ensure the security of the relief personnel and urged President dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi to respond positively to humanitarian efforts in various parts of Angola.

At a press conference at Headquarters today, Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, Margaret J. Anstee, told correspondents that the talks in Abidjan had not been suspended but "interrupted" and she hoped the two sides would get together again. Unfortunately, she said, fighting had escalated since the talks, and the humanitarian situation had worsened. According to estimates by the World Food Programme (WFP), nearly 2 million people were suffering severe hardship.

Miss Anstee said that the six weeks of negotiations which broke off in Abidjan last week had "already made tremendous progress". A detailed draft protocol and a memorandum had been drawn up covering the immediate arrangements for a cease-fire and the implementation of numerous other measures. The main point over which the talks had stumbled was UNITA's refusal to withdraw its troops from towns occupied since the resumption of hostilities in exchange for political concessions by the Government, she said.
S/25840

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At a third meeting of the Council this evening, the Security Council approved the report of the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, dated 20 May, and reaffirmed that its decisions regarding the demarcation of the boundary were final. The Council demanded that Iraq and Kuwait respect the boundary, as demarcated by the Commission, and reaffirmed that it would guarantee the inviolability of the boundary and take all necessary measures to that end. It took that action by adopting unanimously resolution 833 (1993).

The Council reaffirmed resolution 687 (1991), which was the basis for the cease-fire after the Gulf War, and reminded Iraq of its obligations under it and other resolutions adopted under the enforcement provisions of the United Nations Charter. The Council recalled that the Commission had not reallocated territory between Iraq and Kuwait, but had simply carried out the technical task necessary to demarcate, for the first time, the coordinates of the boundry reaffirmed in the 1963 Agreed Minutes signed by both countries.

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To keep the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia beyond 30 June and give it new responsibilities, as earlier proposed by the Secretary-General, would require 2,650 additional troops and 100 additional military observers, according to an addendum to his report, dated 25 May. UNPROFOR's new responsibilities in Croatia would be to monitor the cease-fire between the Croatian side and the local Serb militia. The proposed enhancement, which also includes a strengthening of UNPROFOR in Sarajevo, would cost $91.2 million for six months. The combined monthly cost thereafter would be approximately $9.7 million.

If the Security Council should decide to approve the enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate, the addendum said, the cost should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by Member States.

The Secretary-General had in an earlier report, dated 15 May, presented three options for UNPROFOR's future role in Croatia. The first choice was to withdraw UNPROFOR from the region which, the report said, would almost certainly result in a resumption of hostilities. The second possibility was to allow UNPROFOR to use force in order to exact compliance from the Serbs -- an option which was termed as too risky by the Secretary-General. He proposed as a third choice to leave UNPROFOR in place with a limited enhancement of its military capacity.
S/25777/Add.1

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The political crisis in Haiti will only be solved through a combination of negotiations and stronger international sanctions against the country, the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Haiti, Dante Caupto, said today. He suggested that those sanctions might be applied by the Organization of American States (OAS), but warned that sanctions alone would not bring about the return of constitutional government to Haiti.

Mr. Caputo told correspondents that he had seen no willingness on the part of the de facto authorities in Haiti to reach a political solution to the crisis. "I am not going to convince the military just with good reasons, with arguments. We need a clear position in the international community", he said.

Any solution had to be durable, and the atmosphere of violence and fear in Haiti had to be overcome, the Special Envoy stressed. A political agreement would not work without guarantees of a peaceful transition of power.

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The Commission of Experts set up to examine breaches of humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia has decided to send a team to Abmici/Vitez, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to investigate mass killings committed there in April. The Commission took that decision at its fifth session in Geneva on 24 and 25 May.

Following the Council's decision on Tuesday to create an International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the Commission decided to speed up in-depth investigations of mass killings and destruction of property, treatment of prisoners and detainees, systematic sexual assaults and "ethnic cleansing".

The Commission will hold its sixth session in Geneva on 13 and 14 July.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has asked for the inclusion of additional items on the General Assembly's agenda dealing with the financing of the International war crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the election of judges to that body. He asked that the issue of financing be allocated to the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary) and that the election of judges be considered directly in plenary meetings.

In a separate development, it was announced today that following the General Assembly's admission tomorrow of Eritrea and Monaco to United Nations Membership, flag-raising ceremony will take place for those two countries.

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Thirty-nine environmentalists will be given the Global 500 Award of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) during World Environment Day celebrations in Beijing, China, on 5 June 1993. The Awards will be presented by UNEP Executive Director Elizabeth Dowdeswell.

This year, TIME Magazine will receive an Award for its coverage of environmental issues, and Tengtou village in China will be honoured as a model of ecological balance. There will also be a special Award for youth.

The Global 500 Awards are given every year to individuals and organizations that have made outstanding efforts to protect the environment The criteria for the Awards are courage, initiative and dedication to the

cause of the environment. Five hundred people have been honoured with Awards since 1987, including French marine explorer Jacques Cousteau, former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and Chico Mendes, the Brazilian rubber tapper who was murdered while trying to save the Amazon forest.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

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DH/1403
28 May 1993

FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ In meeting tonight on Secretary-General's report "An Agenda for Peace", Security Council urges support for international peace-keeping operations; invites Member States to make their views known on improving United Nations capacity in this field; invites Secretary-General to address measures to make such operations more solid and durable financially.

+ United Nations-supervised election in Cambodia ends with estimated 90 per cent of registered voters participating; Supreme National Council of Cambodia to meet tomorrow in Phom Penh.

+ Secretary-General to send inter-agency humanitarian mission to Zaire at beginning of June to review humanitarian and related needs, particularly of displaced people.

+ Secretary-General to leave New York this weekend for visits to North African countries regarding question of Western Sahara.

+ Eritrea and Principality of Monaco admitted to United Nations as 182nd and 183rd Member States.

+ Interregional Meeting on Role of Family in Socialization of Youth to be held from 31 May to 4 June in Beijing,.

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At a meeting tonight on Secretary-General's report entitled "An Agenda for Peace", the Security Council recommended, among other things, that all States make participation in and support for international peace-keeping a part of their foreign and national security policy.

In a statement read out by Council President, Yuliy Vorontsov (Russian Federation), the Council also expressed its conviction that bold new steps were required to improve the peace-keeping capacity of the United Nations and invited all Member States to make their views known to the Secretary-General on the subject. The latter was invited to submit by September 1993 a further

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report addressed to all Member States containing specific new proposals on the subject.

In view of the mounting cost and complexity of peace-keeping operations, the Council requested the Secretary-General to address measures designed to place such operations on a more solid and durable financial basis.

The Council members also noted the necessity to strengthen the United Nations potential for preventive diplomacy, and expressed satisfaction at the increased use of fact-finding missions. It also drew attention to the increasing significance of post-conflict peace-building, stressing that in present circumstances peace-building was inseparably linked with maintenance of peace.

* * *

The United Nations-supervised election in Cambodia ended today with a participation of an estimated 90 per cent of the registered voters, according to a United Nations spokesman. The counting of the ballots would begin tomorrow morning and some figures would be available early next week.

The spokesman said the Supreme National Council of Cambodia would meet tomorrow morning at the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh under the chairmanship of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, was expected to make a statement on the voting process.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali has decided to send an Inter-Agency Humanitarian Needs Assessment Mission to Zaire, according to a statement issued at Headquarters today. The mission, which will be in Kinshasa at the beginning of June, will obtain a first-hand view of the country's humanitarian and related needs, and will seek ways of providing assistance to the affected population, particularly displaced people.

The mission will be led by Darko Silovic of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, and will include representatives of relevant United Nations agencies and other relief organizations, according to the spokesman. It will visit the most affected regions in the country, and expects to complete its work in around three weeks.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali will leave New York this weekend for visits to a number of North African countries concerning the question of Western Sahara, according to Secretary-General's Spokesman today.

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The Spokesman informed correspondents earlier this week that Mr. Boutros-Ghali would be travelling to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

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Eritrea and the Principality of Monaco today became the 182nd and 183rd Member States of the United Nations, following their admission to membership by the General Assembly.

In welcoming the new Members this morning, speakers viewed their simultaneous admission as a further step on the path of universality of the Organization. Eritrea was congratulated on the peaceful settlement of its 30-year conflict, and speakers recalled Monaco's long tradition as an active participant in international affairs.

Also this morning, the Assembly decided to add two new items to its agenda: financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 -- to be allocated to the Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary); and election of judges of the International Tribunal -- to be considered directly in plenary.

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An Interregional Meeting on the Role of the Family in the Socialization of Youth will be held in Beijing from 31 May to 4 June 1993. It will help Governments, particularly in developing countries, to formulate guidelines on national youth policy, including measures to support the socialization function of the family.

The Meeting will discuss problems related to enhancing the role of the family in the education and socialization of young people, and family-related elements of national youth policies. Its report will be disseminated widely among national coordinating mechanisms on youth and the 1994 International Year of the Family, and family-related organizations.

The Meeting is being organized by the secretariat of the International Year of the Family and the Youth Policies and Programmes Unit of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, in collaboration with the All-China Youth Federation.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

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DH/1404
1 June 1993

TUESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council extends reduced mandate of United Nations Angola Verification Mission for 45 days , until 15 July, 1993; stresses functions of good offices and mediation.

+ Two Danish truck drivers and one Bosnian interpreter killed and five others wounded in attack against UNHCR convoys in Maglaj, Central Bosnia.

+ Some 60 per cent of ordinary votes counted since Cambodian election ended; FUNCINPEC, with 42.3 per cent, leads over CPP, with 37.2 per cent; Special Representative, denying alleged irregularities, declines request for new vote in four provinces.

+ Secretary-General, in Rabat, meets with Moroccan officials in effort to seek solution to question of Western Sahara.

+ UNDP Governing Council begins 40th session at Headquarters; hears addresses by UNDP Administrator William Draper, UNFPA Executive Director Nafis Sadik and Under-Secretary-General Jean-Claude Milleron.

+ In Beijing, Preparatory Meeting for 1994 Year of Family adopts policy recommendations for family well-being; approves Declaration on family activities beyond 1994 and designates 15 May as International Day of Families.

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The Security Council today extended the mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for a further interim period of forty-five days, until 15 July, 1993, stressing the importance of the functions of good offices and mediation.

The Council took that action by unanimously adopting resolution 834 (1993) under which it said it would hold the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) responsible for the breakdown of the talks in

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Abidjan and for thereby jeopardizing the peace process. The Council warned that it would consider all appropriate measures under the United Nations Charter to advance the implementation of the "Acordos de Paz".

The Council strongly appealed to the two parties, in particular to UNITA, to reinstate as soon as possible the interrupted peace talks under the United Nations auspices with a view to the earliest possible establishment of a cease-fire throughout the country.

In a report to the Council, dated 25 May, the Secretary-General described the breakdown of the Abidjan talks between the parties as "a tragic setback" to the peace process in Angola and called for a decision on the United Nations future role in the country. He proposed that the mandate of UNAVEM II be reduced for now, with the possibility of strengthening it if the military and political situation improved.

In an addendum to that report, dated 27 May, the Secretary-General estimated that the extension of UNAVEM II would cost almost $3.66 million. The reduced Mission would consist of 40 international civilian staff, 50 military observers, 18 police observers, 11 medical and 75 local staff. He recommended that the costs should be considered an expense to be borne by United Nations Member States, and that the assessments levied should be credited to the UNAVEM special account.

Addressing the Council before the vote, the representative of Angola called on the Security Council to adopt sanctions to force UNITA to comply with its demands including prohibiting Member States to issue travel documents to UNITA leaders.

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Two Danish truck drivers and one Bosnian interpreter were killed today and five others wounded when a relief convoy of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was attacked by an artillery barrage just outside of Maglaj, central Bosnia, UNCHR said today.

In a press release issued at Headquarters, the High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata said she was shocked and grieved at the recent "vicious, unprovoked attacks" against relief workers in the area. She strongly condemned the "cold-blooded attacks on humanitarian convoys", which, in the past four days, killed a total of six relief workers and left seven wounded.

The 12-truck convoy with Danish drivers from the European Community Task Force, which was attacked today, was the first UNHCR convoy to reach frontline Maglaj, where 32,000 people have been under fierce artillery attack since 20 May, the press release said.

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In a related development, the Co-Chairmen of the International Steering Committee of the Conference on Former Yugoslavia, Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, will travel to Zagreb tomorrow in the context of their visit to the region, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the Security Council held consultations this afternoon on a proposal to create more "safe havens" in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 6 May, the Council declared six Bosnians towns "safe areas" and authorized deployment of an additional 50 United Nations military observers to monitor those areas.

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More than 2,380,000 valid ballots, or 60 per cent of the total of ordinary ballots, have been counted since the United Nations-supervised election in Cambodia ended on Friday, a United Nations spokesman said today. The Front Uni National pour un Cambodge indépendant, neutre, pratique et coopératif (FUNCINPEC) had received 42.3 per cent of the valid votes, while the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) had received 37.2 per cent.

The spokesman recalled that the purpose of the election was to elect a 120-member assembly which would then vote on a constitution. Approval of the constitution would require a two-thirds majority. If the trend in the counting were to continue, he said, "there's going to have to be some bargains struck...because it's clear, based on these numbers, that no one party will have two-thirds of the numbers of a constituent assembly".

The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, met today with representatives of the CPP, which was "very unhappy with some elements of the election", according to the spokesman. They had asked for a new vote in four provinces, alleging irregularities in voting and counting. The Special Representative had declined the request, saying that such allegations would require evidence, and that the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) would answer any questions about the conduct of the election.

On Monday, an Uruguayan UNTAC soldier was killed and three other UNTAC personnel injured when their vehicles were ambushed by assailants believed to be from the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK), the spokesman said. On Sunday, 60 NADK soldiers had attacked a market in Kampot province, firing on a French UNTAC position and reportedly killing two local people.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali arrived yesterday in Rabat where he held meetings with Moroccan officials, including the Foreign Minister of Morocco, Abdelatif Filali. The Secretary-General, who will also visit Algeria and Tunisia during his trip to North Africa, is accompanied by his Special Representative for Westers Sahara, Sehabzada Yaqub-Khan.

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In a brief statement to the press upon his arrival in Rabat, Mr. Boutros-Ghali said his mission was to try to find a peaceful solution to the question of Western Sahara. He said he had great hope that his discussions in the region would bear fruit.

In his latest report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General had stated that he would "make one more effort to seek a compromise solution on the question of the criteria for eligibility of applicants to vote in the referendum".

During his two-day visit to Morocco, the Secretary-General is expected to meet with King Hassan II.

* * *

The 48-member Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) began its 40th session at Headquarters today. In an address to the Council, UNDP Administrator William Draper said it would consider reports on Germany's proposal that the headquarters of the UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) relocate to Bonn.

Also addressing the Council today, UNFPA Executive Director Nafis Sadik said population issues, including family planning, must deal with individual choices, while population programmes must help empower women. Jean-Claude Milleron, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, said the issues of population, poverty and the environment were inextricably linked.

During its session, which will end 18 June, the Council will review the Administrator's report for 1992. In it, Mr. Draper stressed that while economic growth is necessary for human development, it must not be at the cost of future generations. He said people must be involved in all stages of the development process, while countries must embrace democratic principles and promote free elections, improve governance and safeguard human rights.

The Council will also discuss programme-level activities relating to the environment and development, women in development, regional economic integration and the Management Development Programme. In addition, the Standing Committee for Programme Matters will examine 27 UNDP country programmes and 15 programme extensions.

* * *

In Beijing, representatives of 25 Governments have adopted a set of policy recommendations to enhance the well-being of families at the United Nations Asia and Pacific Preparatory Meeting for the 1994 International Year of the Family, which ended on Friday, 28 May. The meeting recommended, among other things, that beginning in 1994, 15 May should be observed annually as the International Day of Families. The meeting also adopted the Beijing Declaration, which calls for the undertaking of family-related activities beyond 1994.

In closing remarks, Chen Muhua, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, said the meeting would facilitate adoption of family policies in keeping with national conditions.

Eunice Reddick (United States) said her Government reserved its position on both the Beijing Declaration and the recommendations before the meeting, although it was in philosophical agreement with many of the statements contained in those documents. In her Government's view, parts of the Declaration and recommendations went against established international consensus. For example, the recommendations on family planning made no mention of the basic human right of individuals and couples to freely determine the number and spacing of their children.

The Beijing meeting will be followed by the Preparatory Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in Colombia in August. The results of the two meetings, and previous regional meetings in Tunisia and Malta, will be presented to the General Assembly in December at a special meeting to launch the Year of the Family.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1405
2 June 1993

WEDNESDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council calls upon all parties to comply with results of Cambodian elections; expresses intention, following certification of elections, to support the duly-elected assembly; urges international community to contribute actively to reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country.

+ Targeting of humanitarian convoys by parties to Bosnian conflict, which resulted in death of six relief workers and injury of seven others, termed as "totally unacceptable" by Security Council; UNHCR suspends airlift to Bosnia.

+ Leaders of two communities in Cyprus decide to resume their joint talks no later than Monday, 14 June, for "rapid and clear decision" on Varosha and Nicosia International Airport.

+ Over 80 per cent of votes counted after Cambodian election; FUNCINPEC, with 45.4 per cent, leads CPP, with 38.4 per cent; UNTAC, after examining allegations of irregularities, confident that CPP will accept election results.

+ Secretary-General, on second day of visit to Morocco, tells King Hassan II of efforts undertaken so far to bridge gap between points of view on criteria of registration in Sahara referendum.

+ World Environment Day on 5 June to focus on poverty and environment.

* * *

The Security Council this afternoon called on all Cambodian parties to stand by their obligation to respect fully the results of last week's elections and urged them to do all in their power to bring about the peaceful establishment of a democratic government, in accordance with the terms of the new constitution.

The Council took this action by unanimously adopting resolution 835 (1993), which also expressed the intention of Council members, following

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For information media--not an official record

certification of the elections, to support fully the duly-elected constituent assembly in its work of drawing up a constitution, in accordance with the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia conflict.

The resolution endorsed the declaration of the Secretary-General's Special Representative Yasushi Akashi to Cambodia's Supreme National Council that the conduct of the election had been free and fair. It also urged the international community to contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Cambodia.

* * *

The targeting of humanitarian convoys by the parties to the Yugoslav conflict, which in the past four days has resulted in the death of six relief workers in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the injuring of several others, was termed as "totally unacceptable" by the Security Council in a statement issued last night by its President Juan Antonio Yañez-Barnuevo (Spain).

Two Danish civilian truck drivers working for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and one interpreter were killed yesterday and four wounded by an explosion on the route from Zenica to Maglaj. On 29 May, three Italian drivers working for a non-governmental organization were killed in a similar attack. The United Nations Protection Force is investigating the incidents.

In last night's statement, the Council said the deaths were a stark reminder of the risks being run by brave civilian personnel from around the world in their effort to bring humanitarian aid to the suffering civilian population of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The attacks are still being investigated by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

Members of the Council also deplored the killing of a Uruguayan member of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) on 31 May, in an attack against a convoy in Kompong Cham province in Cambodia. A Polish member of UNTAC was seriously wounded in the same attack, which is being investigated.

Meanwhile, a United States transport plane was hit by small arm fire in Bosnia yesterday en route to Sarajevo, according to a United Nations spokesman today. As a result, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has indefinetely suspended the airlift to the area, he said.

* * *

The leaders of the two communities in Cyprus -- the Turkish Cypriots and the Greek Cypriots -- have decided to resume their joint talks no later than Monday, 14 June, in order to reach a "rapid and clear decision" on Varosha and Nicosia International Airport, according to a statement issued at Headquarters yesterday evening. The leader of the Turkish community, H.E. Rauf Denktash, repeated his intention to undertake consultations in Cyprus and with the Government of Turkey.

(more)

The talks, which resumed last month, are being held based on the Set of Ideas, put forward by the Secretary-General. The document includes a list of confidence-building measures, including arrangements for reopening Nicosia Airport and placing the area of Varosha under United Nations administration.

Last night's talks were chaired by Joe Clark, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Cyprus. For the first time during the negotiations, the President of the Security Council and representatives of the Permanent Members of the Council attended the meetings.

* * *

More than 3,200,000 valid ballots, or more than 60 per cent of the total cast, have been counted since the United Nations-supervised election in Cambodia ended on Friday, a United Nations spokesman said today. The Front Uni National pour un Cambodge indépendant, neutre, pratique et coopératif (FUNCINPEC) has so far received 45.4 per cent of the valid votes, with the Cambodian People's Party (CPP) getting 38.4 per cent.

Tonight, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) was to release a document dealing with allegations of irregularities in the election process, the spokesman said. UNTAC was confident that the CPP would be satisfied with the document, and that it would accept the election results if the process was determined to have been free and fair by the Secretary-General's Special Representative Yasushi Akashi. UNTAC regretted that the CPP had withdrawn its party agents from some provinces and hoped that the decision would be reviewed.

No serious violent incidents had been reported in Cambodia in the past 24 hours, the spokesman added.

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, on the second day of his visit to Morocco, held a meeting this afternoon with King Hassan II during which he underlined the efforts undertaken so far to bridge the gap between the points of view on the criteria of registration in the Sahara referendum.

The Security Council on 2 March, under resolution 809 (1993), had urged the parties concerned with the question of Western Sahara to cooperate with the Secretary-General towards a referendum on self-determination for the Territory.

Earlier talks between the Secretary-General and King Hassan II were attended by the Special Representative for Western Sahara, Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, and Morocco's Foreign Minister and Minister of the Interior and Information, and the country's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

(more)

The talks were considered "positive and constructive", according to a United Nations spokesman. The Secretary-General had said that he was optimistic that a solution would be found to the question of the Western Sahara.

This morning, the Secretary-General met with the French Ambassador to Morocco. He was scheduled to leave Rabat later today for Algiers.

* * *

This year's observance of World Environment Day on Saturday, 5 June, will focus on the relationship between poverty and the environment, according to a press release issued by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Day is being celebrated annually on the opening day of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment, which was held in Stockholm in 1972.

According to the press release, UNEP Executive Director Elizabeth Dowdeswell has stated that "the poor use fewer resources, create less waste and do less harm to the global environment than the rich". Wasteful over-consumption remains the "single most powerful threat to the world's environment", she says.

This year, the main international celebrations will be held in Beijing where a special ceremony will recognize the outstanding contributions of a number of individuals and organizations to the protection of the environment.

The UNEP says that nearly one-fourth of humanity lives in absolute poverty, with 400 million people obtaining only four-fifths of the food they need. Half of all people in developing countries do not have safe water to drink and 25,000 people die every day from waterborne diseases.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1406
3 June 1993

THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ "New mechanism" could be necessary instrument for stability in Cambodia if supported by winning parties in election, says Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cambodia after meeting with Prince Sihanouk.

+ Some $70 million pledged to Inter-agency Humanitarian Programme for Angola at Geneva donors meeting; humanitarian situation in country described as extremely serious.

+ Secretary-General, in Algeria, holds working session with Foreign Minister on Western Sahara, Somalia, Cambodia and conflict in former Yugoslavia.

+ Member States urged to transfer frozen Iraqi assets or contribute voluntarily to escrow account as "no funds are currently available" from that account, according to report by Secretary-General.

+ Mission of United Nations Operation in Somalia to visit north-east Somalia on 7 June with view to promoting security and reconstruction in region.

+ UNDP Administrator warns Governing Council that peace might be pursued at price of development; notes that peace-keeping budgets have risen sharply while contributions to UNDP have fallen.

* * *

The Secretary-General's Special Representative for Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi, was informed today by Prince Sihanouk at the Royal Palace in Phnom Penh that he is forming a new government under his leadership which would bring together the Front Uni National pour un Cambodge Indépendant, Neutre, Pratique et Coopératif (FUNCINPEC) and the Cambodian People's Party (CPP). Under the 1991 Paris Agreements, the Constituent Assembly elected last week has three months to produce a new Constitution and only after that would a new government be formed.

(more)

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In his statement, Mr. Akashi expressed the hope that a "new mechanism" would be a necessary instrument for stability in Cambodia on the basis of the democratic will of the people, if it enjoyed the support of the two largest parties which have emerged as the winners of the elections. Prince Sihanouk had assured him that he, as President of the Supreme National Council in Cambodia, would continue his full cooperation with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in fulfilling its remaining responsibilities until a new Constitution is adopted.

Expressing appreciation for "the vital role" of Prince Sihanouk as the national reconciliator, Mr. Akashi said that "this new initiative" to resolve the difficulties which face Cambodia after the elections was "extremely important".

* * *

Some $70 million was pledged to the Inter-Agency Programme for Angola at a meeting of donors which began today in Geneva, according to a United Nations spokesman. The meeting was chaired by Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, Margaret J. Anstee.

The Programme for Angola, which was organized by the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and launched on 21 May, requires a total of $226 million, the spokesman noted. He said the situation in the country was extremely serious, but had not received the attention it deserved. It was estimated that about 1,000 civilians were dying each day directly or indirectly because of military activity in the conflict in Angola.

* * *

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, who began a two-day visit to Algeria yesterday, held today in Algiers a working session with Foreign Minister Redha Malek. The talks dealt with the Western Sahara question and in particular efforts to implement Security Council resolution 809 (1993) on the criteria for registration in the Sahara referendum. Issues of concern in Africa, particularly Somalia, were also covered, as well as the situation in Cambodia and the conflict in former Yugoslavia.

The Secretary-General was later received by the President of the High Council of State, Ali Kafi. The Secretary-General will meet the President again during the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Summit in Cairo.

The Secretary-General also met with Algerian Prime Minister, Belaïd Abdessalem.

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No funds were currently available from the escrow account created by the Security Council after the Persian Gulf war to pay for damages and other expenses as a result of that war, according to a report by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to Security Council, dated 27 May. He therefore urged

(more)

Member States that hold frozen Iraqi assets to transfer those funds or make significant new voluntary contributions to the escrow account.

The entire total of $101.5 million received into the escrow account as of 30 April, 1993, had already been designated for a number of United Nations activities in Iraq, including the Special Commission on Iraqi Disarmament, the Compensation Commission, costs incurred by the United Nations in facilitating the return of Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, the Boundary Demarcation Commission and humanitarian activities.

The Commission on Iraqi Disarmament was in need of $34 million over the coming months and funds were also needed to pay for the implementation of a $24 million contract with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Cost estimates of the ongoing United Nations Inter-agency Humanitarian Programme for Iraq had not been definitively established, but the projected total for the period from 1 April to 31 March 1994 amounted to $489 million. No further funds were available from the escrow account at the present time for these activities, the report said.

* * *

A special mission from the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) will visit Bossano in north-east Somalia on 7 June to see how the Operation can improve security and promote rehabilitation and reconstruction in the region. It will be headed by Omar Halim, Director of the Special Representative's Policy Planning Group, and will include senior officials from the military, justice, humanitarian and political divisions of UNOSOM II.

The mission will work closely with local officials and community leaders, and some members will remain in the region for several days. The undertaking follows a series of visits to the region by UNOSOM Political Affairs Officers who facilitated the process of forming District and Regional Councils. That process will lead to the election of representatives to the Transitional National Council.

* * *

There is a high risk that peace is being pursued at the price of development, William Draper, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) told its Governing Council as it took up his 1992 report today. Mr. Draper noted that peace-keeping budgets had risen more than sevenfold since 1991 -- to $3.7 billion this year -- while voluntary contributions to the Programme had fallen by 10 per cent.

No world order worthy of international support could be based on force alone, Mr. Draper stressed. He said the UNDP could be of unique service to the Secretary-General's "An Agenda for Peace", given its international presence and its focus on human development.

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Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa, told the Council that the expected peace dividend for Africa had not materialized. While the concept of development now included human development and governance, economic growth remained essential, she said.

The 48-member Council's fortieth session will continue until 18 June.

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United Nations

Daily Highlights

Department of Public Information • Central News Section • New York

Prepared by Central News

DH/1407
4 June 1993

FRIDAY HIGHLIGHTS

+ Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of United Nations Charter, authorizes UNPROFOR to use force in reply to attacks against safe areas or humanitarian convoys by any Bosnian party; extends mandate of UNPROFOR to strengthen peace-keeping functions; affirms that safe areas are "temporary measure".

+ Prince Sihanouk says he is no longer able to form and preside over Supreme National Council with Prince Ranariddh and Mr. Hun Sen as vice-presidents; UNTAC to continue to work for "new mechanism" until constitutional government established.

+ Alioune Blondin Beye of Mali to succeed Margaret Anstee as Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola at end of June.

+ Mass rape in Bosnia demonstrates women still "the spoils of war", UNIFEM Director tells UNDP Governing Council.

+ Secretary-General, on second day of Algeria visit, meets with Algerian Ministers and with Secretary-General of POLISARIO; stresses need for speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 809 on Western Sahara and presents proposals to POLISARIO.

+ Greece states its readiness to begin direct talks with former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, under Secretary-General's auspices, to solve dispute over name of new State.

+ United Nations observer mission on Uganda side of Rwanda/Uganda border would cost $8.5 million for initial six months; amount includes cost of technical mission to both countries in April, Secretary-General says.

+ Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to meet at Headquarters from 7 to 18 June; will consider report on follow-up to UNCED and ways to promote space technology for environmental protection and sustainable development.

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For information media--not an official record

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The Security Council decided today to ensure full respect for the six Bosnian towns designated as safe areas under resolution 824 (1993) and authorized the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to use force in reply to bombardements or attacks against those areas or deliberate obstruction of protected humanitarian convoys by any of the parties.

The Council took that action by adopting resolution 836 (1993) by a vote of 13 in favour with two abstentions (Pakistan and Venezuela).

By the resolution, the Council affirmed that the safe areas were a "temporary measure" and that the primary objective remained to reverse the consequences of the use of force and to allow all displaced persons in Bosnia and Herzegovina to return to their homes in peace. That should begin with the "prompt" implementation of the provisions of the Vance/Owen plan in areas where agreement had been reached by the parties directly concerned.

In order to enable UNPROFOR to deter attacks against the Bosnian towns of Sarajevo, Tuzla, Zepa, Goradze, Bihac, and Srebrenica, the Council decided to extend the Force's mandate and asked the Secretary-General to make the necessary adjustment, reinforcement or redeployment of UNPROFOR in consultation with the troop-contributing Governments. Under its new mandate, UNPROFOR would also monitor the cease-fire, promote the withdrawal of military or paramilitary units other than those of the Bosnian Government, occupy some key points on the ground and assist in the delivery of humanitarian relief.

United Nations Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, were allowed under the resolution to use airpower in and around the safe areas, under the authority of the Security Council and in close coordination with UNPROFOR, in support of the peace-keeping and humanitarian efforts.

The Council invited the Secretary-General to report on the modalities and the financial implications of its decision, within seven days, and emphasized that it would keep open other options for new and tougher measures, none of which were prejudged or excluded from consideration.

In a statement before the vote, Muhamed Sacirbey, the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations, said that by offering its protection to only the towns specifically designated as safe areas; by effectively restricting the Government's right, through a continuing arms embargo, to defend areas not designated as safe areas; and by allowing the situation to go on for an indefinite period, with no programme for real peace, the Security Council had at least implicitly declared an open season on the unfortunate majority of Bosnian towns and citizens, who did not happen to fall into safe areas.

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Prince Norodom Sihanouk today informed the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) that he was no longer able to form and preside over a Supreme National Council, with Prince Ranariddh [his son] and Mr. Hun Sen as vice-presidents. Yesterday, Prince Sihanouk had said that he was forming a new government which would bring together the Front Uni National pour un Cambodge Indépendant, Neutre, Pacifique et Coopératif (FUNCINPEC) and the Cambodian People's Party (CPP).

UNTAC spokesman Eric Falt stressed today in Phnom Penh that "a new mechanism" was needed until a Constitution had been drawn up and formally adopted by the elected representatives of the people, and a new government established on that basis. Prince Sihanouk had offered to lead such an arrangement yesterday, he said.

UNTAC greatly valued the role of Prince Sihanouk who had demonstrated again and again his commitment to national reconciliation, Mr. Falt said. The Cambodians had clearly shown that they wanted him at the centre of their national life. In the transitional period, it was natural that arrangements were sougth to avoid conflict, and it was critical that the Prince be at the heart of the solution. UNTAC would continue to assist the search for this "mechanism" bearing in mind the result of the election, he said.

Almost 3,800,000 valid ordinary ballots have been counted since the election ended last Friday. FUNCINPEC has received 45.3 per cent of the valid votes, while the CPP has received 38.7 per cent.

* * *

Alioune Blondin Beye, a former Foreign Minister of Mali, will succeed Margaret J. Anstee as the Secretary-General's Special Representative for Angola, a United Nations spokesman said today. Mr. Beye will take up the position at the end of this month.

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The Director of the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM) has said that the mass rape of Bosnian women as a form a warfare, demonstrating that women were still "the spoils of war", was only the most recent manifestation of the general abuse of women.

Ms. Sharon Capeling-Alakija told the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme that ethnic and religious conflicts, in developed and developing countries alike, too often made women the primary victims of violence. None are so vulnerable as refugee women, for whom beatings and rape are often the daily norm. Silence about such violence, as well as the silence surrounding such abuses as involuntary circumcision, sexual trafficking and domestic violence, needed to be broken, she said.

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Ms. Capeling-Alakija said UNIFEM believed that only if women were secure from abuse and enjoyed the rights of all human beings -- political, social and economic -- could they participate in and benefit from development. UNIFEM was a symbol of women's solidarity across national boundaries, party lines and the distinctions of race and class, she concluded.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, on his second day in Algeria, visited the Rabouni refugee camp and held talks with Algeria's Defence and Foreign Ministers, and with the Secretary-General of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO), Mohamed Abdel-Aziz.

Mr. Boutros-Ghali impressed on Mr. Abdel-Aziz the importance of speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 809 (1993), which urged the parties concerned with Western Sahara to cooperate with him towards a referendum on self-determination for the Territory. The Secretary-General presented a set of compromise proposals to the POLISARIO leadership which he had also presented to officials in Morocco during his visit to that country. He asked POLISARIO to respond as soon as possible to the proposals to enable him to submit a report to the Security Council before the end of June.

The Secretary-General was scheduled to leave Algeria for Tunisia after briefing the Algerian Foreign Minister on his meeting with the POLISARIO leaders.

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Greece has stated its readiness to begin direct talks with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia under the auspices of the Secretary-General with the aim to achieve a lasting and viable solution to the dispute over the name of the new State. During the past couple of months, the two parties have been holding proximity talks to work out an agreement that would be a basis for establishing good neighbourly relations between the two States.

In a statement issued by George D. Papoulias, Ambassador and Special Envoy, the Greek Government said that, "in a spirit of genuine compromise", it had suggested the adoption of the name "Slavomakedonija". The name "Nova Makedonija" proposed by Lord Owen and Cyrus Vance, who have been chairing the talks between the two countries, created "serious difficulties to Greece", the statement said. Greece was aware of the urgent need for a speedy conclusion of the process, the statement said. However, the main issue, namely the name, had not been settled and threatened to perpetuate the existing tensions and frictions in the region.

The statement was transmitted by the Secretary-General in a letter to the President of the Security Council, 28 May.

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The Secretary-General has estimated that it would cost about $8.5 million to set up a United Nations observer mission on the Uganda side of the Rwanda/Uganda border for an initial six months. That amount would include the cost of a technical mission sent to both countries in April, he said in an addendum to his report to the Security Council dated 20 May.

That report said that the deployment of United Nations observers would underscore the international community's interest in peace and security in the region. It would also show support for peace talks between the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) taking place in Arusha, Tanzania. Both Rwanda and Uganda had asked for a United Nations presence on their common border, but the RPF had opposed a deployment on the Rwanda side.

In the addendum, the Secretary-General recommended that the proposed mission's costs should be a United Nations expense to be borne by Member States, and that assessments levied should be credited to a special account to be set up for the purpose.

* * *

The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space will hold its two-week session at Headquarters beginning on 7 June. It will consider a report by the Secretariat on its role in implementing the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which was held last June in Rio de Janeiro. Among the items to be discussed will be ways in which the Committee might promote the use of space technology for environmental protection and sustainable development.

The Committee will also review the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE II), and spin-off benefits of space technology. In addition, it will consider reports on the work of its Scientific and Technical Subcommittee and its Legal Subcommittee.

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